

## CRISIS IS AT HIS VERY DOOR.

Attitude of the Sultan Sure to Bring it About at Once.

## DEMORALIZATION GROWING EVERYBODY AT CONSTANTINOPLE ANXIOUS AND WORRIED.

The Little News Received From Asiatic Turkey Only Tends to Make the Situation Look Blacker—The Flames of a Holy War Are Being Dangerously Fanned, and May at Any Time Burst Forth Into a Conflagration Affecting All Europe.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 28. (Copyrighted, 1895, by Associated Press.)—The political situation is critical and a crisis may be expected within twenty-four hours.

The sultan, who is once more thoroughly under the influence of the palace party, led by Izzet Bey, still declines to grant the firmans applied for by the representatives of Great Britain, Russia, Italy and Austria for the passage of extra guardships through the straits of the Dardanelles. This is extraordinary, as on Tuesday Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, personally assured Sir Philip Currie that he and his cabinet were ready to grant the permission required. It would thus seem that while the Turkish ministers are apparently in favor of granting the firmans, the palace party, which is the real power, is opposed to it. It is calculated that the sultan is getting uneasy, looking upon the threatening advent of extra guardships as nothing less than a warlike demonstration before Constantinople.

### Guns Being Ordered.

Sir Philip Currie, when assured by Tewfik Pasha that the firmans would be forthcoming, promptly telegraphed to the admiral in command of the British Mediterranean squadron, instructing him to dispatch a gunboat to the Dardanelles to be used in the Bosphorus as an extra guardship. The twin screw torpedo gunboat Dryad, carrying four 7-inch and four 6-pounder quick firing guns is expected to arrive at Chankal today and pass to the right of the Bosphorus. The sultan is known to be in a state of great agitation at the arrival of the British gunboat, and is heading for the Dardanelles.

The minister of foreign affairs was sent for at midnight, and an exciting interview took place between him and the sultan, during which the latter bitterly and tearfully reproached Tewfik Pasha for his action.

The pasha, who is justifying himself by recalling that the granting of firmans had been agreed to in substance by the sultan, the sultan insisted that it was impossible to issue the firmans, as it would cause rioting in Constantinople and the powers should be content with the measures taken by the government to maintain order. The sultan then instructed Tewfik Pasha to do everything possible to induce the British ambassador to countermand his order for the gunboat. Sir Philip refused, saying he was not to be trifled with and reminding him that Great Britain was acting far and within her treaty. Tewfik Pasha returned to the palace, and announced the failure of his mission. The sultan, frantic with rage, drove Tewfik from his presence with fierce revellings.

### Will Spare No Effort.

The president of the state council, Said Pasha, who is supposed to have some influence with Sir Philip Currie, was sent for. The sultan eagerly sought him to go immediately to the British ambassador and endeavor to induce him to order the recall of the Dryad. Sir Philip finally consented to place the whole matter once more before his government and await further instructions.

### Lost His Head.

Abdul Hamid appears to have completely lost his head, and his cabinet is entirely disorganized. The cabinet ministers are being sent out from the palace at all hours of the day, and night and morning, and in almost constant attendance at the Yildikiosk. Everybody is anxious and worried, the ambassadors being as tired as everybody else, and the long months of almost fruitless efforts to induce the sultan to recall his empire with some degree of common sense.

The little news received here from Asiatic Turkey only tends to make the situation look blacker. The hurrying of troops to Syria and Palestine continues, and there is an almost constant attendance at the Yildikiosk. Everybody is anxious and worried, the ambassadors being as tired as everybody else, and the long months of almost fruitless efforts to induce the sultan to recall his empire with some degree of common sense.

### For Right Only.

The unyielding attitude of the sultan on the question of the extra guardships is commented upon by the members of the diplomatic corps here, especially as the powers are asking only for the right to place their own armed forces in the straits of the Dardanelles, which is a right which is entitled under the treaties with Turkey. They hold that an increase in the number of guardships is absolutely indispensable for the safety of the foreigners here, and that the sultan is not to be trifled with. They hold that the powers are asking only for the right to place their own armed forces in the straits of the Dardanelles, which is a right which is entitled under the treaties with Turkey. They hold that an increase in the number of guardships is absolutely indispensable for the safety of the foreigners here, and that the sultan is not to be trifled with.

### Show of Force Needed.

The ambassadors, however, believe that trouble in this city can only be averted by an extra show of force here, and that in any case reinforcements are necessary to insure the safety of the foreign residents of Constantinople. The ambassadors hold that further submission to the caprices of the palace would be a serious mistake, and that the powers are asking only for the right to place their own armed forces in the straits of the Dardanelles, which is a right which is entitled under the treaties with Turkey. They hold that an increase in the number of guardships is absolutely indispensable for the safety of the foreigners here, and that the sultan is not to be trifled with.

called upon to escort the extra guardships through the straits of the Dardanelles, even if a bombardment of the forts should be necessary. Tolerance, it appears, has ceased to be a virtue in the present case, and even those who have been in favor of the most pacific treatment in dealing with the sultan now appear to have arrived at the conclusion that nothing but a show of armed forces will bring Abdul Hamid to his senses.

United States Minister Terrill has received details confirming the reported massacre of Christians and the destruction of American mission property at Marash on November 18. It is now beyond a doubt that the school of science attached to the American mission, and other buildings, were pillaged and set on fire, and that two other buildings belonging to the Americans were ransacked.

### Missionaries Safe.

The American missionaries, telegraphing on the date of last Sunday, November 26, from Marash, say they are all safe under the protection of the Turkish authorities. An estimate is given of the damage done, and the Turkish officials say they are doing everything possible to recover the property looted from the American buildings.

The police today issued an official account of the outbreak at Marash and elsewhere:

"An Armenian of Marash recently set fire to his own house, situated in the Mussulman quarter, in order to provoke a tumult and revolution. The Armenians of Marash, in spite of the advice given them, attacked the soldiers, who were obliged to fire in return. The rioters fled to Fernes and Zeitoun, after burning their houses."

On the 13th the Armenians of Zeitoun, seeing some soldiers running to arrest a number of smugglers, wanted to close their shops. A panic ensued, during which five Armenians were killed and six were wounded."

### Missionary School Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The state department has advised from Minister Terrill that the missionary school of science at Marash was burned on the 19th, but the missionaries are safe. He also telegraphs that the Alibab college is protected.

### He Is Safe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—News was received today of the safety of William Willard Howard, who was supposed to have been murdered by the Kurds while on a mission of mercy to Armenia. Mr. Howard was sent to Van several months ago to distribute a relief fund of \$12,000, contributed by Americans for the benefit of the Asia Minor sufferers.

### In a Bad Fix.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The following cablegram was received today by the Rev. Judson Smith from the secretary of the American board of missions at Constantinople:

"Missionaries at Harput, Bitlis and Marash protected by soldiers. The streets unsafe for any Christians. Confidence weak. Difficult to send money for personal needs of missionaries."

The confinement of the missionaries within the walls of the city necessarily means the cessation of all their work and a sure sign that they may soon be reduced to want and to possible death by starvation. The names of the missionaries in the three places named, are:

### Basis of Settlement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Duke of Westminster, according to a letter just received by the Armenian Relief association, says: "No settlement of the Armenian question can be deemed satisfactory which does not forever place beyond the reach of their oppressors the remainder of the persecuted Christians in Turkey. This can be best done by effective European control."

### THE TURE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—Dan Stuart, the Dallas sporting man, tried to bring off the Corbett-Fitzsimmons mill, and who received such severe attacks in Texas and Arkansas, passed through St. Louis today for Chicago and New York. He announces that he will see James J. Corbett in the latter city and that the fight will be held in New York.

### NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—Weather fine; track fast.

First race, five furlongs—Henry won, Miss Rowett second, Panway third. Time—1:45.

Second race, 2-year-olds, seven furlongs—De Boune won, Squire G. second, Del Coronado third. Time—1:28.

Third race, one mile—Imp. Percy won, Eagle Bird second, Robert Latta third. Time—1:45.

Fourth race, handicap, mile and seventy yards—Imp. Volney won, Miss Young second, Dockstadter third. Time—1:40.

Fifth race, seven furlongs—Stark won, Verdi second, Souvenir third. Time—1:39.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 28.—Two favorites and three outsiders captured today's races. The track was covered with stiff mud.

First race, four and a half furlongs—Easter Girl won, Exhibit second, While Away third. Time—59.

Second race, six furlongs—Uncle Henry won, Rellet second, Amy T. third. Time—1:40.

Third race, six furlongs—Summer Con won, Wild Fire second, Twinkle third. Time—1:39.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Advocate won, Major second, Major Dripps third. Time—1:40.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Dorette won, Harry Shannon second, Scowell third. Time—1:36.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Second day Pacific Coast Jockey club. Weather clear, track muddy. Two favorites, two outsiders and one third choice won.

First race, six furlongs—Miss Brumel won, Sallie Cluquet second, Governor Budd third. Time—1:43.

Second race, one mile and seventy yards—Strathmeath won, Collins second, Jack Richelieu third. Time—1:51.

## NAME BECOMING A HOUSE-HOLD WORD.

His Remedies Cure Sick People and Save the Expense of a Doctor.

Professor Munyon has a separate cure for Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Nervousness, Female Weaknesses and every other curable disease. Thousands of people who have been rescued from a living death give him praise and testify to the merit of his marvelous remedies.

You can get a copy of "Munyon's Guide to Health" from any druggist free, and most of Munyon's Remedies for 50 cents a bottle. In this manner you can cure yourself without a doctor, thoroughly and permanently.

Personal letters to Professor Munyon, 125 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

### THE WHEEL.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 29.—John S. Johnson made a mile, paced, indoor record of 2:10-1-5, breaking Billy Martin's Madison Square garden cycle record of 2:16. A. F. Senn made a record of 2:16-1-5, breaking the record of 2:16-1-5.

### PROVO POINTERS.

Court and Other News From the Garden City of Utah.

PROVO, Nov. 29.—The following business was transacted in the first district court today, with Judge Kings on the bench.

On the bench today vs. John Bastian, et al., set for trial.

Israel Evans vs. Netherland Live Stock and Dairy company, heard on motion for new trial set for Dec. 7.

W. Scott vs. Provo City fifteen days' stay of execution given the defendants to prepare and serve statement on motion for a new trial.

United States vs. H. H. Groves, on motion of United States Attorney Thurman the case was dismissed.

The People vs. John Schmidt, now on trial, Schmidt is being tried for assault with a deadly weapon at Mercer some time last summer.

### New Cases Filed.

The Utah Wool Growers' company has begun suit in the first district court against John S. Painter to collect \$386, amount alleged to be due on money advanced on wool.

The same company is suing William Painter for \$421.55; same cause of action.

The same company against Henderson Bros for \$478.82; same cause.

The same company against C. P. Winchester for \$318.82; same cause.

The same company against Francis Jensen for \$327.20; same cause.

### Dr. White Dead.

Dr. White, a man about 48 years of age, died on Wednesday at the residence of C. H. Woods in the Fourth ward.

Mr. White came to Utah last July for the benefit of his health, and after seeing the country concluded to remain here.

He has a family in Nebraska, who have been notified, and it is expected they will arrive this evening.

### Notes.

C. Andrews, of Nephi, was a Garden City visitor today.

Professor Radcliffe, Professor George Pyper and Miss May Babcock are the programme to take part in the U. I. A. concert to be given in the Utah state tabernacle tomorrow (Saturday) evening.

One marriage license was issued today. The young man in the transaction was from Salt Lake and did not wish the clerk to divulge his name.

### HAS BEEN SETTLED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Local papers announce this morning that the case brought by Mrs. Zella Nicolaus-Ruhman against George J. Gould for the recovery of a \$40,000 check was practically settled.

There was to have come up at the December term of the Hudson county, N. J., supreme court before Justice Lippincott. The terms of the settlement had not been made public, but it is said the plaintiff will not secure more than enough money to pay the fees of her attorneys.

The World says Mr. Gould's lawyers paid Mrs. Nicolaus \$20,000 in return for her name, and that she had agreed to leave Mr. Gould full release for any claim for damages or recompense for alleged assault, although by any member of the Gould family.

It was said Mr. and Mrs. Zella Nicolaus-Ruhman will start for the west today (Saturday).

### TOLD OF PEOPLE.

Professor Max Muller can converse in eighteen different languages.

The Queen of Portugal has been studying medicine for some time in order to be better able to care for her invalid husband.

Captain Van Schellwitz, formerly editor of the "Almanach de Gotha," has been appointed private secretary of Prince Bismarck.

Edouard Reményi, the noted Hungarian violinist, although over 60 years of age, has abated none of his youthful enthusiasm and industry.

It is reported in India that the mild climate of Japan is doing much to improve the health of the English.

Next year and that the Queen, having heard of his intention, has sent him an invitation.

Prince Bismarck received 218,000 postal cards from as many as 60 nations congratulating him on his 80th birthday.

These cards have a total weight of 1,200 pounds, and piled up in one column would reach to a height of 150 feet.

Lord Aberdeen is said to be making a genuine success of his fruit and hop farm in British Columbia.

Mr. Chaplain, the lieutenant governor of Quebec, says that the governor general has already shown what the admirable Lake Okanagan district can produce.

President France is a very carefully dressed man, and, it is said, spends a large sum annually at his tailor's. He is somewhat fussy about his clothes, but there are those of the ancient regime who assert that he does not know how to dress becomingly.

Mr. Alphonse Daudet has been sorely troubled by his uncomplimentary remark about English women. He declared the other day that he had decided to say nothing about women in the future, because this "sex," usually called feeble, has too many defenders when attacked.

When President Eliot of Harvard recently lectured at the Woman's college in Baltimore the college girls did everything in their power to please their distinguished visitor. They marched into the hall in cap and gown, an edifying sight, and at an impressive moment the choir broke out with the strains of "Fair Hymn."

The building which Verdi is erecting in Milan, as a home for aged musicians, is to cost \$100,000, and the composer will himself defray all the expense of it. But a series of charity performances will be given in Italy this winter to establish an endowment fund.

The architect of the building is Camillo Boito, brother of Verdi's librettist.

## W. H. GROVES ESTATE

Judge McNally Overrules the Petition of Mrs. Hollingsworth.

CAN'T DENY THE VALIDITY OF THE DECREE OF DIVORCE GRANTED THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Public Policy Forbids That the Petitioner Be Allowed to Fix Her Own Status as That of an Adultress and Brand Her Children With the Stigma of Illegitimacy.

In the probate court yesterday, Judge McNally handed down his decision in the matter of the estate of William H. Groves, deceased, on the motion to dismiss the petition of Fanny Wetzel Groves-Hollingsworth, which is as follows:

In the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.

In the Matter of the Estate of William H. Groves, Deceased. Decision on Motion to Dismiss Petition.

The petitioner claims to be the widow of William H. Groves, deceased, and asks to have the will set aside and herself appointed administratrix of the estate; she also claims a dower interest in the real estate of the deceased. Before she can attack the will or claim any interest in the estate she must establish her status as widow of the deceased. It appears from the evidence that the petitioner left Dr. Groves about two months after their marriage and never lived with him again; that she applied for and obtained a divorce from the probate court of Salt Lake county in November, 1865; that she married Henry Hollingsworth November 1872, and has had six children by him; that she lived with Hollingsworth as his wife twenty-three years, till several months after Dr. Groves' death, and that she and the same place as with him and her children.

Counsel for the executors move to dismiss the petition on the grounds that the facts proven constitute an estoppel. That the petitioner, having obtained the divorce and taken advantage of its benefits by remarriage, is precluded and estopped from denying the validity of the divorce and from claiming as widow of the estate of the deceased. The petitioner's counsel contend that she acted in good faith, believing the divorce to be valid, and therefore she is not estopped. Numerous authorities have been cited on both sides, but no case has been presented which supports the position taken by the petitioner.

It is not necessary in deciding this motion to determine whether the decree of divorce is valid or not. The question is whether the petitioner is in a position to deny its validity. For thirty years she has performed all the marital duties towards the deceased. When she married Hollingsworth she accepted the benefits of the divorce and continued to live with him as his wife for twenty-three years, till the death of Dr. Groves, to enjoy all the advantages of a second marriage. One who accepts and retains the fruits of a valid judgment cannot afterwards repudiate her act, and take advantage of its invalidity, and there seems to be no reason why the petitioner's conduct in this case should not produce just as effective an estoppel as if she had received the benefit of a valid judgment for money. The law presumes that she knew the divorce was void, if indeed it is void, and the fact that she did less is not a defense to her position of moral obliquity. Although the question between accepting the fruits of a valid judgment at law, and accepting the pecuniary benefits may not be perfect in all respects, the importance and justice of recognizing an estoppel in the latter case may be far more weighty than in the former. The immediate parties are the executors, interested. The children of the petitioner and their father, as well as the public, are profoundly interested.

Public policy seems to be the basis of the petitioner's position. So far as principles of law, one who has attempted to profit by a supposed divorce and has exercised the resulting privilege of remarriage, and to gain the benefit of a second marriage, is precluded from obtaining property by the same means. This demonstrates the invalidity of her own status, and thereby fixing her and branding her children with the stigma of illegitimacy. To permit the accomplishment of such a purpose would be a policy of giving to the public policy of the United States, and to the principles of justice, a blow which would be a long list of authorities from other states, as well as by the supreme court of the United States. Believing in the soundness of these decisions, I am constrained, in the interests of justice and morality, to decide that this proceeding, if successful, would result in the dishonor of the petitioner and her children, and would cause public scandal and reproach, should be dismissed. It is against public policy as well as private interest.

The petition is therefore dismissed at the cost of the petitioner.

A motion of appeal was given by the attorneys for the petitioner.

**Estate of Morgan Williams.**

December 5, 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m. was set as time for hearing petition for order to set personal property, i.e., water scrip valued at \$749.13, of the estate of Morgan Williams, deceased.

**SCHOOL ELECTION.**

The commission issued the following order yesterday:

Ordered that the election for members of the board of education for Salt Lake city, held on Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1895, at the following named places in the several precincts, and that the following persons be named as judges in each respectively:

First Precinct—Eighteenth ward schoolhouse, on Fourth Street. Judges A. T. Schroeder, O. H. Pettit and Louis Hyams.

Second Precinct—At Hodgman's building, 165 West Third Street. Judges B. B. Blakey, George Westervelt and S. H. Reeves.

Third Precinct—Sixteenth ward schoolhouse, Judges B. T. Lloyd, Charles Stevens and J. N. Pike.

Fourth Precinct—Twentieth ward schoolhouse, Judges James Sabbe, Jr., Douglas Ferguson and J. T. Axton.

Fifth Precinct—Thirteenth ward schoolhouse, Judges P. J. Daly, J. C. Irvine and B. P. Seaton.

And further ordered, that all returns for such election be made to H. V. Meloy, at the office of the Utah commission, that he be authorized to canvass the same and issue the certificate of election to the persons receiving the highest number of votes in each precinct respectively.

By the commission.

A. G. NORRELL, Chairman.

**WILL IT NEVER END.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Attorneys for Theodore Durant occupied the court room yesterday with the reading of the prisoner's affidavits, on which will be based a motion for a new trial. More affidavits will be presented on Monday before argument on the motion is heard.

## "THE WIDE WORLD 'ROUND."

United Testimony of the Globe Upon the Greatest of Modern Discoveries.—What the Nations Say.

UNITED STATES ENGLAND GERMANY SWITZERLAND

INDIA AUSTRIA AUSTRALIA FRANCE

There has never been, in the history of Science or the Nations, so united an expression from all quarters of the globe as the above. Do you not think, reader, that if this Great Remedy has been so valuable to the people throughout the world that it may also help you? Do not try any cheap things, but use that which has been proven purest, best, and most scientific.

of them were strong enough to reconcile the different interests.

Mr. Ripley is a native of Dorchester, Mass., and has just passed his fiftieth year. He has long been recognized as one of the most able and energetic managers in the country, a strict disciplinarian, and an energetic advocate of railroad pools. Mr. Ripley entered the railway service in 1885, as contracting agent of the Star Union line, at Boston, and two years later became general agent for the Burlington road at the same point. He served that road in this capacity for seven years, with such satisfaction to the managers that he was made general freight agent, with headquarters at Chicago. From this position he was soon promoted to that of traffic manager. He showed such marked ability that the Burlington management made him general manager in 1893. In 1894 Mr. Ripley left the Burlington to accept the position of third vice president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road.

**Official Life Is Short.**

If one will check up the changes constantly going on in railway official life, it will be seen the life carries with it no extended lease. During three months there have been 1,070 changes among railway officials. As there are only 7,055 officials in the companies, this makes their average life less than two years, but as a large number of changes were undoubtedly promotions, the record is not so bad as it looks. It establishes the fact, however, that the railway life is about as soon as a man reaches it.

Here is the statement of the officers were changed, treasurers, 135; general counsel and chairman of the board, 2; presidents, 98; vice presidents, 10; superintendents, 10; receivers, 36; chairmen of boards, 24; general managers, 48; general superintendents, 17; superintendents, 78; purchasing agents and stockholders, 35; chiefs of railroads, 10; engineers, 45; engineers' maintenance of way, 8; superintendents' signal and telegraph, 11; superintendents of bridges and buildings, 9; assistants to the chief engineers, 8; master mechanics, 67; master car builders, 18; roadmasters, 101; general foremen and foremen, 62; other positions not specified above, 219.

**Western Roads Lead.**

When railroads were tottering and many of them collapsing as a result of the panic the first to go to the wall were the western lines, but the papers are now all remarking that the biggest orders for new equipment are being placed by western roads. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas road within a fortnight gave the largest order for cars ever placed by an old line, 1,500 of them. Yesterday President Jeffrey of the Rio Grande ordered 550 30-ton freight cars. During the present year the Gulf road has bought 410 and the receiver of the Colorado and Grand Junction roads has ordered 1,000 heavy purchases of both cars and locomotive power.

**Gulf Road Reaching Out.**

Having got other work off his hands the general superintendent of the Gulf road has turned his attention to the Golden rule, and the citizens of that place are to be given a new train service. Within a week the road will leave this city about 8:51 and 11:10 a.m., and in 40 minutes and will not doubt prove very satisfactory to all parties doing business between the two points.

**The Ghost Train.**

The "ghost train" no longer runs over the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, between Boston and this city. It was one of the fastest and most completely equipped of the trains in the express service of the road. It was not known as the "ghost train" by the railroad authorities, and it is said that this uncanny name, bestowed upon it by passengers and residents along the line, had something to do with its discontinuance.

The exterior of all the cars which composed the train from the express car to the ordinary day coach were painted a solid dead white. Every night a train of these cars pulled into the Grand Central station at 9 o'clock, and put on the cars waiting for the express service of the road. The cars were known as the "New England Express," and the unbroken string of white cars dashed through the darkness, appearing almost like a spectre, being known all along the line as the "ghost train."

No one was thought of this speculation at first, though the management is said to have not particularly relished it. Sensitive persons, however, objected to hiding upon the train, and it was abandoned. The cars were sent

to the shops and painted a different color and were still in use on the road. The reason for the change, according to the railroad officials, is that it was almost impossible to keep the white cars clean.

**Atchison Reorganization.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The Tribune tomorrow will say: The new board of directors of the reorganized Atchison will be composed of fifteen members, all of whom, except two or three, have already been selected and are understood to be as follows: R. S. Hayes, Robert Fleming, Victor Morawetz, K. Holliday, Charles S. Glead, George Nickerson, Aldace F. Walker, P. R. Cheney, Edward King, E. P. Ripley, Thomas A. Osburn, Thomas P. Fowler and E. N. Gibbs.

**WILL PROBABLY DIE.**

Union Pacific Employees Meet With a Serious Accident.

(Special to The Herald.)